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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT IN RUMANIAN FORESTRY SECTOR

/Comment: Rumanian newspapers devoted a number of articles to forestry and wood during June and July. They indicated encouraging results in the campaign for afforestation of the country and pointed out achievements and errors in exploitation of wood.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Rumanian forests, which were overexploited in the past, are being restored today. For example, in Arges Regiune 1,300 hectares of land were reforested by personnel of the Bucar and Campulung forestry schools. In Campeni Raion, Cluj Regiune, the afforestation plan was exceeded by 770 hectares for the setting of fir and sycamore seedling and by 320 hectares for the sowing of fir. In Zabala, Stalin Regiune, volunteers planted 32 hectares with coniferous trees. In Palatinis, pupils of the central professional school planted 26,000 seedlings of larch in 40 hours.(1)

The entire annual plan for afforestation was fulfilled 102 percent in 5 months. Pioneers planted 3.5 million seedlings during the spring of 1952.(2) The afforestation campaign of spring 1952 was fulfilled 107.8 percent. /Note discrepancy./ Leading regiunes were Bacau, Cluj, and Suceava. Pioneers planted more than 3.5 million seedlings. The campaign was supported by volunteer workers from among the masses (3), by volunteer peasants, by members of the UTM (Union of Working Youth) and by the UFDR (Union of Rumanian Democratic Women).(1) Numerous protective belts were set up along the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The 11 nurseries of the Directorate for Forestry of the canal administration have 242 hectares of seedlings, enough to forest the entire canal length. In 1951, more than 1,000 hectares of protective belts were planted along the canal.(3)

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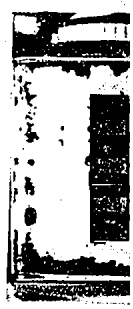

The average fulfillment of plans for exploitation, transport, and delivery of forest products was 130 percent. This was made possible by mechanization of work and the arrival of newly trained personnel. Machinery was procured from the USSR.(2) For example, Sovromlemn (Soviet-Rumanian Wood Enterprise) units in Bacau Regiune received a new crane and electrogenous groups from the USSR. These machines contributed to labor productivity, reduced the cost price of wood, and released many workers for agricultural labor. The use of Soviet cranes cut the use of manpower in Paraul Omului, Neagra, Holda, Cotaras, and in Gaina. The Gaina center, under Ion V. Gherasim, was entirely mechanized.(4) Valea Muresului and Valea Gurghiului have been mechanized.

The IPEIL (Enterprise for Forestry Exploitation) of Reghin is equipped with a small mountain train which transports material from Valea Gurghiului to Rastolita, Deda, and other towns. This train transports into the forests daily 46 brigades equipped with tools from the USSR and organized after the Soviet pattern. One hundred barracks were set up to house the men. First-aid stations and good clothing contribute to their comfort. Soviet KD and KT tractors are used in exploitation. Production is shipped to construction enterprises.(5)

The IPEIL of Baia-Mare supplied two circular saws and two portable frames to Valea Firizei. Baita was given one frame and one circular saw. Two months after this equipment was put into use, the results became evident. Wood was cut rapidly and with precision. Labor productivity rose 23 percent. Part of the wood lost in the past could be used. This resulted in an average reduction of costs of 23.8 percent.(6)

The first mechanized center for forest exploitation was set up in the Dornisoara Forest. In the first year this center was mechanized 40 percent, which permitted it to fulfill its 1951 plan by 1 October 1951. In 1952, the percentage of mechanization rose to 80 percent by 1 July. Labor productivity was four times as great as in 1948. As a consequence of the success of this center, others were created at Dorna Burcut, Tesna, Sesuri, Paltinis-Valcea, Bistritei, and Crucea. These centers were equipped with hundreds of Zis vehicles and trailers, electric saws, KT-12 tractors, electric cranes, and electrogenous groups from the USSR.(7) The Fetesti State Forestry Machine and Tractor Station was equipped with Stalinet tractors.(2)

The party and the government devote special attention to supplying the working population with a supply of firewood. Measures were taken to assure the transport of wood and its removal from forests. The plan for firewood transport was successful in numerous regiunes as a result of the eagerness of the regiune party committees and state organs. Between 1 - 25 May, Arad, Timisoara, Bihor, Severin, Stalin, and Constants overfulfilled plans.(8) People's councils are chiefly responsible for the transport of wood to CFR (Rumanian Railroads) loading platforms for shipment to cities and industrial centers for fuel. In many regiunes the people's councils have been effective in this work. However, this was not the case in Ramnicul-Valcea Raion. Large quantities of firewood were cut in forests in the raion up to 13 June, but only half of this quantity had been transported to the railroad by the end of the second quarter. This failure was due to the bureaucratic method of work of the raion committee.(9) In many regiunes the people's councils and regiune committees showed little interest and poor control of the transport of firewood. The plan was not fulfilled in Saceava, Bacau, Sibiu, Rodna, Balcea, or Hunedoara, all wooded regiunes. As a consequence, the entire plan for firewood was fulfilled only 67 percent between 1 January and 25 May. The plan called for the removal of all firewood from forests by 30 June.(8)

Poor management was shown by units of IPEIL Caransebes. Production and labor productivity did not increase according to plan. The salary fund was too large in proportion to the volume of work achieved. The Teregova unit paid twice for the same work in May because of poor financial control. There were too many processes in the preparation of the wood. As a result of these factors,

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the salary fund was 31 percent too high, and the production plan was not fulfilled. The fault lay with the administration, which permitted neglect and failed to coordinate services. For example, Carol Sinchi, the chief of the work and the salary service, handed out the salary plan too late. The work and salary service failed to exercise a rigid control on units and this increased costs of production. Engineer Octavian Magdas, chief mechanic of the enterprise, being a construction engineer, was not familiar with mechanics and entirely neglected capital repair for the first quarter of 1952. This, too, cut production at the units of the enterprise.

SOURCES

1. Scanteia, 16 Jun 52
2. Romania Libera, 5 Jul 52
3. Scanteia, 30 Jul 52
4. Ibid., 19 Jun 52
5. Ibid., 6 Jun 52
6. Romania Libera, 29 Jun 52
7. Viata Sindicala, 23 Jul 52
8. Scanteia, 19 Jun 52
9. Ibid., 24 Jun 52
10. Viata Sindicala, 13 Jul 52

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